Chief. Staff Intelligence Group

1 October 1948

Chief. Transportation Group

Foreign construction of tankers for the USSR.

- 1. In compliance with the request of W. A. Harriman, addressed to Admiral Hillenkoetter, dated 2 September 1948, for information concerning construction of tankers abroad for the Soviet Union, the following has been developed.
- 2. A check of Lloyd's Register, the Shipbuilders Council of America, the American Bureau of Shipping, and the U.S. Maritime Commission, as well as the files of the Transportation Group, reveals no such construction of any consequence underway in any shippard outside the USSR. Furthermore, despite negotiations with several European countries, the USSR has apparently been unable to negotiate any contracts of consequence. Trade agreements with Denmark and the Metherlands provide for negotiation of contracts covering nine tankers totaling 45,000 tons. However, should such contracts be negotiated, which is doubtful, final delivery of the tankers will not take place for several years.
- 3. The absence of tanker construction for Soviet account is of interest, because the inability to move sufficient oil by water is doubtless a matter of serious concern to the USSR. (As of 30 June 1948, the USSR, with 126,900 gross tons, ranked twelfth in world tanker fleets.)
- 4. The reluctance of foreign countries to undertake tanker construction for the USSR is not surprising. Soviet contracts are frequently designed to establish far-reaching economic ties with the Soviet Union. The USSR is usually unwilling to furnish steel and other materials needed for ship construction. The terms of payment, furthermore, often disregard the usual arrangement for part payments at keel laying, launching, etc. In the case of Italy, moreover, there is the fear that the USSR will attempt to avoid payment by claiming the vessels as reparations. These and other reasons make it most unlikely that the Soviet Union will acquire any significant amount of tanker tonnage abroad.
- 5. We report has been received from Navy concerning the above subject. Although it is believed that the Navy report, which should be received in a few days, will not change the foregoing conclusions, you will be informed if any essential information to the contrary is developed.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ro /: -Chief, Staff Intelligence Group

DATE: 1 October 1948

FROM

Chief, Transportation Group

SUBJECT: Foreign Construction of Tankers for the USSR.

- 1. In compliance with the request of W. A. Harriman, addressed to Admiral Hillenkoetter, dated 2 September 1948 for information concerning construction of tankers abroad for the Soviet Union, the following has been developed.
- A check of Lloyd's Register, the Shipbuilders Council of America, the American Bureau of Shipping, and the U.S. Maritime Commission, as well as the files of the Transportation Group, reveals no such construction of any consequence underway in any shippard outside the USSR. Furthermore, despite negotiations with several European countries, the USSR has apparently been unable to negotiate any contracts of consequence. Trade agreements with Denmark and the Netherlands provide for negotiation of contracts covering nine tankers totaling 43,000 tons. However, should such contracts be negotiated, which is doubtful, final delivery of the tankers will not take place for several years.
- The absence of tanker construction for Soviet account is of interest, because the inability to move sufficient oil by water is doubtless a matter of serious concern to the USSR. (As of 30 June 1948, the USSR, with 126,900 gross tons, ranked twelfth in world tanker fleets.)
- The reluctance of foreign countries to undertake tanker construction for the USSR is not surprising. Soviet contracts are frequently designed to establish far-reaching economic ties with the Soviet Union. The USSR is usually unwilling to furnish steel and other materials needed for ship construction. The terms of payment, furthermore, often disregard the usual arrangement for part payments at keel laying, launching, etc. In the case of Italy, moreover, there is the fear that the USSR will attempt to avoid payment by claiming the vessels as reparations. These and other reasons make it most unlikely that the Soviet Union will acquire any significant amount of tanker tonnage abroad.

Although it is believed that the Navy report, which should be received in a few days will not change the foregoing conclusions (you will be informed if any away essential information to the contrary is developed, it will be made available

upon receipt by CIA.

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